

## Cost of a Cursed Crime.

THE DISPENSARY AGAIN  
BATHED IN HUMAN  
BLOOD.Two Moonshiners Murdered in  
Spartanburg and Two Con-  
stables Wounded.

Special to The State.

SPARTANBURG, June 28.—The latest sensation in connection with the dispensary system of South Carolina is furnished by Spartanburg. This morning at the hour of 1, two citizens were killed and two State constables were wounded; one mortally the other seriously. This is the story of the awful happening so far as mortals can ever know. There were no disinterested witnesses of the war, only the constables and moonshiners saw and heard.

Since the dispensary system went into effect the people of the wild Blue Ridge Mountains, which are distant about twenty miles from this city, have been giving the dispensary people a great deal of worry, the close proximity of Spartanburg to the North Carolina hills has made it extremely difficult for the constables of Governor Evans to keep mountain whiskey out of the town and county. In spite of all that could be done the moonshiners would bring down the product of their stills. The result has been that the Spartanburg dispensary has been unable to prosper. Very recently the constables, about five or six in number have been on the alert and have planned to catch the mountain men.

Several days ago Constable Toland, a resident officer, applied for help to execute his plans. This help was granted by the chief constable, and this morning the plans were tried. However, several nights were put in trying to catch the game, but with no success until this morning. The constables stationed themselves at a point on the mountain road about four miles from the city and waited for the mountain schooner with its cargo of whiskey. At 1 o'clock their watch was rewarded. The wagon came in sight, and Constable Stevenson stepped into the road, and catching the bride of a mule, told the men to surrender. The constable said that a man on the wagon expressed a preference to surrender, but began immediately to shoot. The firing then became general. The constables used their shot guns and pistols upon the crew of the schooner, and received in return a volley of bullets from the wagon. How many men were on the wagon no one knows. When the firing ended two moonshiners, Jack Fisher and Bill Durham, were found dead and two constables wounded, Pettigrew by a ball just below the right nipple. Toland through the right lung. The former will die. Toland has good chances of recovery.

There is no account other than that given by the constables. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon and the verdict was to the effect that the men came to their death by gunshot wounds from the guns of unknown parties. A strange feature of the affair is that the guns found on the wagon of the mountaineers contained their full charge; they gave no evidence of having been fired.

There is great excitement in the mountains. Fisher and Durham were kings of the mountains from Spartanburg to Asheville, and have a host of followers. The constables are not in custody of the law.

## ANOTHER STORY.

SPARTANBURG, June 28.—Last night a fight took place on the Howard Gap road, about five miles from here. The constables had heard that a load of whiskey was coming from the direction of Polk county. Constable Eichelberger sent out Constables Pettigrew of Fairfield, Toland and Byars of this county, and a man by the name of Stevenson, to intercept the wagon. They met in the road about five miles from town, not far from the scene of the recent Pisgah fight. The constables divided their forces, and made the attack in front and rear. One of them in front ordered a halt and surrender, stating that they were State officers. Some one in the wagon said "all right," but before they had time to dismount and deliver the wagon and contents, a pistol was fired and Pettigrew fell. The firing then became general.

When the smoke cleared away it was ascertained that Jack Fisher and Bill Durham, of Tryon, N. C., were killed. Pettigrew was very severely wounded, with little chance of recovery. Toland was shot in the breast, but the ball ranged round, and the wound is slight. It is also said that a youth by the name of Brown, a driver of the wagon, was wounded. One of the mules drawing the wagon was shot, and it is believed that he will die. Stevenson was left in charge of the wagon, and Toland came on to town last night. Mark Durham, a brother of Bill Durham, is in town this morning. He was in the neighborhood at a private house.

Fisher and Durham were shot in the wagon, and fell back with their heads resting on a whiskey barrel. There they were to remain until the coroner arrived. The Fisher family is rather a prominent, or rather a notorious one, about Tryon. Physi-

cally, they are fine specimens of mountain manhood. Durham was a relative or special friend of the Fishers, and they could always count on him when they needed help. They had two barrels of whiskey and perhaps more in the wagon. It is not known what the destination of the whiskey was. No one from this city was mixed up in it in any way.

It is said that Pettigrew cannot live. The coroner held an inquest, and the verdict was that Fisher and Durham came to their death by gunshot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. The constables refused to give testimony, and there were no other witnesses. It is believed that Fisher and Durham did not fire at all. Their guns were all loaded, and the testimony was that they were shot while lying down in the wagon. It was a pitiful sight. Fisher was killed instantly, but Durham lived for several hours and died from loss of blood.

## TOLAND TELLS HIS TALE

Nothing could be ascertained here yesterday as to the details of the affair until Mr. E. Foster, special deputy sheriff of Spartanburg county, arrived in the city in the afternoon to bring a lunatic to the asylum. He had been one of the first to visit the scene of the tragedy, and had had a talk with Constable Toland. He gave Constable Toland's story of the encounter as the constable had given it to him. It was as follows:

Toland says that on Saturday last he got reliable information that Jack Fisher, Bill Durham and other moonshine kings, had been hiding a large amount of liquor in a secluded spot and were preparing to move it on their schooner. He advised Chief Faint of the information he had, and the chief sent him some picked men to watch for this move on the part of the moonshiners. The chief sent Constables Pettigrew, Stevenson and Allsbrook, they being at the time stationed in Greenville. Most of the squad were Fairfield county men. Toland heard that the moonshiners were to move the liquor on Tuesday night, and they went out that night to watch for the prize. They had along with them J. H. Brice, Trial Justice Surratt's constable, who came over from Gaffney city. Toland says they kept the watch up, and on Thursday night they went out as usual. About 2 o'clock in the morning the schooner hove in sight. Toland says that he and Pettigrew stepped out and up to the side of the wagon and called upon the two men on the front to halt and surrender, telling them that they were State liquor constables. The two men on the front of the wagon replied that they would surrender. This, Toland says, they did, in order to reach down and get their Winchester. When the supposed prisoners raised up from their stooping posture they had their Winchester and began to fire on Toland and Pettigrew. Toland and Pettigrew, though both wounded, returned the fire, and shot both men dead as they sat on the wagon. Toland says further that there were two other moonshiners in the rear of the wagon who were on horseback: that these two men began to fire immediately after the first shots and the constables fired upon them in return. He says one of these men was seen to fall after jumping off his horse, but got up again and continued to run into the woods. Toland did not fall when he was shot, but Pettigrew sank to the earth at once. Toland is now resting easily at his boarding house in Spartanburg, being brought to Spartanburg about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Constable Brice. Pettigrew was removed by his surviving companions to a house near the scene of the tragedy, where he now is, suffering from a mortal wound. Durham was shot with a shotgun. Pettigrew told his cousin Stevenson that he "was not going to die, but would fight it out and get well."

Mr. Foster says that he was out at the scene of the tragedy. He says that when he left the bodies of Fisher and Durham were lying back on the wagon, the feet hanging over the front just where they died. He did not see any Winchester about the wagon or in the vicinity thereof; on the contrary, in Fisher's belt was his pistol, which had not been removed or discharged. This statement, it may be remarked, is in strange contrast to the constable's statement that the moonshiners fired first. The two dead men's heads rested against the whiskey barrels.

As to the statement of the constable that two other moonshiners were in the fight, he says that a stray horse and a mule were found near the scene of the trouble very shortly after the news had been made known. Mr. Foster says also that the mules which were pulling the schooner were pretty badly shot, indicating that the constables used shotguns and fired pretty generally from other than at short range.

He states further that Stevenson came to Spartanburg and surrendered himself to the sheriff. He says he supposes the liquor on the wagon was about one hundred gallons. The revenue officers were on their way to the scene when he left to take charge of it.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

## A Fire in San Francisco.

Property Loss One Million  
Five Hundred Thousand  
Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A fire started at 6 o'clock last night and destroyed four blocks in the heart of the manufacturing district of the city, involving a loss of \$1,500,000 in property and sacrificing one life. It raged unchecked for over four hours, feeding on a succession of wooden buildings, and might have been beyond control for many hours longer but for a lucky change in the wind. The burned area is bounded by Townsend, Bryant, 3d and 5th streets. The flames made occasional invasions outside of these limits, but only to the extent of a few houses.

Miss Gilroy was burned to death. This was the only fatal result reported. She was attempting to save some of her property and was covered with burning oil. The people who lived in this district inhabited wooden houses, scattered among manufacturing plants. They are mostly of the poorer classes. They worked heroically to save their household goods but were successful in only a few instances. During the progress of the fire a steam boiler exploded in the French Laundry. The force of the explosion sent about half a ton of the boiler flying through the building. A piece lodged in Shirley's Hotel. So great was the shock that all the windows not destroyed by heat were blown into the streets.

There was a thrilling scene while the convent and parochial school attached to St. Rose's Church were in flames. A few moments before the roof fell in a boy was seen at one of the upper windows. A cry of horror went up from the crowd and the firemen yelled to the boy to jump. A blanket was held out, but just then the flames and smoke enveloped the building and the next moment the roof fell in with a crash. Everybody thought the boy was lost, but he jumped into the blanket held by the firemen and escaped unhurt.

## Supervisor's Salaries.

A Result of the Supreme  
Court's Long Delay.

A long time ago Senator Butler brought a case in the State Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the registration laws of the State of South Carolina. At least some people have reason to believe that he did, though since the argument of the case, nothing has been heard of it, so far as the court is concerned. But whether it be generally known or not, the various supervisors of registration in the State have discovered that such a case was brought and they are now very much concerned to have the court "say something."

When the case was first brought the court issued an injunction to stand until the further order of the court prohibiting the State authorities to pay out any money "to the supervisors of registration in the State until the further order of the court." There has been no further order of the court and the supervisors seem to be in a hole as to getting their salaries. They have been writing to the Comptroller General about their salaries, and under the order of the court in this case, he cannot issue any warrants upon the treasurer for their salaries and is so notifying them. And so the matter stands. What will be done about it of course remains to be seen.—State.

## Freights on Fruits.

Georgia Growers Make a Vigorous  
Kick—The Roads' Arguments.

ATLANTA, June 28.—The fruit growers brought up their case before the Georgia railroad commission to-day and the hearing was full of excitement, the fire between the fruit growers and the railroad men becoming so intense as to almost precipitate a personal encounter between Maj. Shellman, traffic manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Mr. F. Hatcher, a leader among the fruit growers.

The fruit growers complain that the rates charged by the railroads for hauling peaches to market are excessive. Their complaint is in general and the warfare against the roads is red hot. They want lower rates, particularly on peaches. The roads claim that the fruit traffic is the most expensive of all, that it costs more in the special quick schedules that have to be made, hauling from six to eight tons of ice per car, for which they do not receive any freight. They claim that they cannot haul fruit with such advantages without charging for it. They claim that there is no profit in the traffic for them even at the rate they get. The case will be continued to-morrow.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingsville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the Remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

## The Epworth League.

Second Day of the Great  
Gathering at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 28.—The large gathering of the Epworth Leaguers in this city was to-day considerably swelled by local organizations. The greatest addition was a train of twelve heavily packed cars from Knoxville, carrying 800 delegates. Although 12,000 visitors are here, the city has experienced little difficulty in accommodating them all. At sun up on the second day of the international conference the work began. The cars began moving toward Lookout mountain from the city at 2.30 o'clock. Fully 1,500 people participated in the sunrise prayer meeting on Lookout mountain. At 5 o'clock Rev. George R. Stewart conducted the service, and from Ellis rock the speaker likened the scene and devotions there to memorable occasions in Bible history; the prayer of Elijah on the mountain to the hallowed sermon on the mount, the transfiguration and the crucifixion. This service will be repeated to-morrow morning. Nothing like it was ever experienced before. Over 5,000 will attend to-morrow's service on the mountain. In twenty-five minutes 110 testimonials were given and ten songs rendered by the North Ohio conference on the quartette. An hour was taken up in meetings of State conferences.

At 9:30 the big crowds met again at the assembly tent, which was filled. The general topic of the day was "Methodism, Its Life and Mode of Expression." During the morning the atmospheric conditions were as feverish and heated as the blood of the warmest Methodist present, but the grounds became much cooler in the afternoon. Owing to the illness of Gen. Evans at his home in Atlanta, Judge L. H. Estes presided.

Perhaps the feature of the afternoon's session was the address, "Christian Citizenship," delivered by Rev. Carlos Martyn, president of the Municipal Reform League of Chicago. It is only three weeks since he resigned the pastorate of a church to devote himself entirely to his work of reform.

He applied the lash mercilessly to Chicago's city government. Many could not gain admittance to the tent tonight which Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of New York, Bishop Homer Thoburn, of Indiana, and Rev. W. R. Lambaith, of Nashville, the drawing card of the entire programme addressed the conference. Rev. Frank A. Hardin, of Freeport, Ill., conducted the sunrise meeting this morning on Lookout Saturday there will be another excursion, and not till Monday will the delegates begin to leave. The high water mark of the attendance will be reached to-morrow.

## Last of the League.

CHATTANOOGA, June 30.—The last day of the international conference of the Epworth League was consecrated by sermon and song. Every church and chapel from river to mountain and for miles into the suburbs and even to Chickamauga Park, in Georgia, was surrendered to the league and such a grand anthem of praise and exhortation was never heard before in the Chattanooga valley. Local divines enjoyed a rest day and became laymen for the nonce. Event Hall of Lookout Mountain Inn was used for services, at which Dr. E. A. Kell presided. The sermon was preached by Dr. Mickell of New York City.

All the city churches turned away worshippers, for the choice orators of Methodism had been assigned to the pulpits of Chattanooga. People who counted it a joy to hear a bishop preach were in evidence and every church where one of the bishops was announced to preach was densely crowded.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe preached to and immense congregation at the court house, and after the sermon, Miss Stella Rula of Knoxville, made an appeal for the Methodist orphanage, which the Epworth Chapter, 916, of Knoxville, is establishing. A good sum was raised for this charity.

Rousing old-time "platform meetings" were conducted at twelve points in the city and suburbs this evening. At the court house a scene was presented that suggested a revival well under way, designed specially for colored people, but the attendance was divided between white and blacks. Rev. R. R. Doherty, of New York, the recording secretary of the Sunday school union, preached and he delivered the finest sermon of his life. The vast audience shouted and wept by turns. Rev. "Jim" Hainey, of the Central Illinois conference, made a characteristic talk.

An elaborate "watch night" service was held to-night in the assembly tent where standing room was at a premium. A testimony meeting was held, followed by altar and consecration services. This closed the most successful religious gathering of a single society, perhaps, ever held on the American continent. The respective delegations have held together remarkably well to the final hour, for but a few hundred delegates have departed to their homes. The leaguers will linger on in the city for some days and not for another week will Chattanooga see the last of the great convention.

## The Convention Will Meet.

It Cannot be Prevented, Says  
Mr. Douglass.

Columbia State Professional business has brought Mr. Charles A. Douglass from Washington, D. C., and he will remain in Columbia for the next two weeks. Yesterday Mr. Douglass was seen in his room at Wright's Hotel and asked concerning the status of the Mills registration case.

Mr. Douglass said: "The appeal papers in the case have been prepared and the appeal is perfected, and will be ready for docketing during the present week. The case cannot come up before the fall term of the court and will not be heard, probably, before November. The case will be so presented as to enable the Supreme Court to decide it on its merits, or the court may decide it along the narrow lines followed by the Circuit Court of all Appeals. It will be so presented that the court will have before it fairly all of the issues, including the merits. We will not make any effort to prevent the holding of the convention, and I do not believe that it can be prevented from meeting."

"Is the impression a correct one that Judge Goff, by his decision, attempted to prevent the holding of the convention?" was asked Mr. Douglass. He replied:

"Emphatically he did not. On the contrary, the effect of Judge Goff's order was not to prevent the holding of the convention, but it was based upon the legality of the election, and simply removed the registration barriers so that all qualified electors could participate in the election of delegates."

"Suppose the Supreme Court were to declare the registration law unconstitutional after the constitutional convention shall have met and finished its work, as will be done by next November. What would be the effect of this decision on the work of the convention?" was the next question asked by the reporter. Mr. Douglass replied:

"I do not know what the effect would be. It might invalidate the work of the convention, or it might not be held to be so far-reaching. Upon a question of so grave importance as the one asked I would not venture now an opinion. As to the results of a victory by the complainant in this case we can have nothing to do. We are discharging here a professional duty merely and are following the instructions of our clients in appealing, and if the results of this litigation shall in any way and to any extent affect the validity of the convention, we shall not hold ourselves at all responsible, or if it shall have any other effect we will feel the same way about it."

"The issues upon the merits in this case cannot forever be dodged. Some time or other they will have to be decided, and I have always thought it would have been better that they should have been fairly met and disposed of in advance of the election of delegates and the holding of the convention. However, that is a political matter with which we have nothing to do."

The next question asked Mr. Douglass was: "Have General Hampton or General Butler anything to do with these registration cases?" The reply was:

"No. They have nothing more to do with them than you (the reporter) have. They have not employed us, and as far as I know they have nothing to do with the cases whatsoever."

## After Sunday Excursions.

The Attorney General Will  
Take Action.

The Attorney General is about to take legal proceedings to stop the running of Sunday excursion trains and the offering of the cheap Sunday excursion tickets by railroads doing business in this State.

It seems that the laws of the State forbid the running of special excursion trains on Sunday, or of any train other than a regular mail train. It is also claimed by the State authorities that the railroads have no right to offer a special round trip Sunday excursion rate. Attorney General Barber says his attention has been called to this matter, and he would have taken it up last week had he not been obliged to go to Washington. He says that he now intends to proceed at once to bring the matter up and have the laws complied with.

It is generally conceded that the State has a right to prevent the running of special excursion trains on Sunday on roads running only in this State, but it is thought that the State will have some difficulty in stopping the sale of cheap round trip tickets on Sundays. It is also doubted if the running of special trains from this State into another State can be stopped.

If the running of the special trains to the coast and the sale of cheap tickets be stopped the general public will suffer greatly and will have cause for regret.—The State.

A horse kicked H. S. Slater, of the Freeman House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Slater has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same Remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

## Poor Gilreath!

His Slayer Set Free by an  
Anderson Jury.

ANDERSON, June 24.—The jury in the case of J. Mims Sullivan, charged with the murder of Herman G. Gilreath in Greenville on June 14, 1892, after being out from 2 p. m. yesterday till 12:10 p. m. to-day, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

This case was first called for trial at the July, 1892, term for Greenville and continued on affidavits of the absence of material witnesses for the defense. At the October term of the same year, the defendant moved to quash the panel of jurors on the ground that the sheriff of the county was a half brother of the slain man. Judge James Aldrich granted the motion and as the sheriff had just been re-elected for four years, ordered a change of venue to Anderson. At the Anderson spring term of 1893 the defendant demurred to the jurisdiction of the Anderson court. The demurrer was overruled and notice of appeal was given. Circuit Judge Izlar decided to try the case, but was enjoined from doing so by Justice Pope of the Supreme Court.

It was at this term that the stir about alleged attempts to bribe jurors occurred.

The Supreme Court sustained the lower court and remanded the case for trial. In October, 1893, the case was tried before Judge Wallace and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The defendant was sentenced to be hanged December 22d, 1893. Execution was stayed pending an appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

In 1894 the defendant moved for and secured suspension of his appeal to allow a motion on circuit for a new trial on the ground of after discovered evidence. Judge Ernest Gary heard the motion and refused it.

The Supreme Court sustained the appeal on the grounds, chiefly, that the judge erred in excluding evidence showing that the State's witness, Finlay, had made statements regarding the shooting different from those he made on the witness stand, and had erred in his charge regarding the taking of life; and ordered a new trial, which was begun two days ago, and the evidence was practically the same as that given at the former trial when a verdict of guilty was rendered and a death sentence passed.—The State.

The democrats of Kentucky are overwhelmingly in favor of sound money. There is no doubt about that. The State democratic convention Wednesday reaffirmed the money plank of the national democratic platform of 1892, and endorsed the interpretation given to it by Mr. Cleveland's administration. The vote by which this affirmation was made was 644 to 233. That vote shows how the democrats of Kentucky stand on the silver question. They are against free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by a big majority, and so are the democrats of most of the other States which the silverites have been claiming, as will appear when they have occasion to speak their minds.

How many lives has the dispensary cost the State, in addition to getting into debt to the tune of \$19,000? We recall eight or ten men who have been done to death by the operation of the great moral institution that curtails the sale of liquor by keeping open for that laudable purpose from 5.30 a. m. until 7 p. m.

## Down the Cape Fear River!

On the Steamer "Wilmington," is a trip which possesses a charm on account of its variety of picturesque and historical scenery. It gives tourists an opportunity to see some among the most noted places in the history of the United States. Old Brunswick, settled about 1716; St. Philip's Church, erected in 1748 (now standing). Fort Fisher, the history of which every North Carolinian should be familiar; The Rocks, one of the greatest pieces of engineering skill of modern times; Southport, a delightful little city and the most charming summer resort on the Atlantic Coast. A visit to Fort Caswell, erected in 1827, is alone worth the trip. Ball Head Island, a gem of the Atlantic. Tropical scenery, palm groves and balmy atmosphere. Carolina Beach, this famous summer resort is unsurpassed for surf bathing and deep sea fishing.

The tourist visiting Wilmington should not fail to take this trip, which will enable him to see many places of interest, ride more miles in comfort and with pleasure than can be done in the same length of time and for the same money than anywhere else in America.

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